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Weekly Republican.

Office No. 47, Main street, corner of Pine.

BY CHAMBERS AND KNAPP.

ST. LOUIS:

TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 23, 1845.

The Pilgrim Anniversary.

According to previous announcement, a large congregation of ladies and gentlemen assembled at the Second Presbyterian Church, on Monday afternoon, to celebrate the two hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims on Plymouth Rock. This is the first celebration of the kind in this city, and by its novelty as well as its associations, appealed strongly to the feelings of that portion of our community who hail from New England. They met in a spirit, and with a manliness and zeal, which spoke well for their love of their native land.

The members of the Choirs of several Churches, led by Dr. Aiken, sung the following chorus: [illegible]

A prayer was offered up by the Rev. Mr. Bullard, in substance, as follows: [illegible]

[illegible]

This toast was received with much applause. After which, Dr. Aiken sung the following song, written by a lady, for the occasion:

A song for the gay
Of New England's day,
Assembled from valley and plain—
From mountain and hill,
From river and rill,
Or the shore of the mighty main.

Though we've wandered far,
Yet the Pilgrim Star
Still scatters its light on our way;
From the beacon rock,
Where the wild wave broke,
And crowned it—sweet Flower of May.

New England, my home!
Wherever I roam,
[illegible]

[illegible]

Upon the reception of this toast the Rev. Mr. Grosvenor was introduced to the company, as a New Englander, and the great-grand son of Gen. Putnam.

Mr Grosvenor responded, at some length, to the toast, and the compliment paid him in calling him before the meeting. He was fortunate in having two grandfathers, and, as a minister of peace, he held the military fame of the one as less than the civil and religious services of the other: the latter was the more glorious in his sight. He passed to the character of the Pilgrim Fathers. There were descendants of New Englanders who spit upon the memory of their ancestors, by disregarding their principles and bringing charges against their conduct. Such men, he thought, had been properly pronounced by the orator of the day as "moral carrion." He went on to review and repel some of the charges brought against the acts and motives of the Pilgrim Fathers, and expressed his regret that too many of the histories of the Pilgrims had been written by their enemies. He concluded by offering:

Pilgrim Sons—May we always be true to ourselves and the principles of our ancestors.

This toast was received with much applause. After which, E. Bates, Esq. was called upon, and responded in a brief, but highly interesting speech.

[illegible]

Rev. E. C. Hutchinson read the fifty-fifth Psalm, it being that portion of Scripture which was read at the opening of the first Congress.

A song, written by Mrs. S. E. Y. Alden, for the occasion, was then sung:

OUR NATIVE LAND.

[illegible]

[illegible]

The Foot-Prints.—In the early part of one of the warm days of last summer—as warm then as it is cold now—a gentleman, seemingly not much past the middle age of life, entered this office, and asked for a paper—intending to forward it by mail to his friend, so as to indicate his whereabouts. As this request was being complied with, he casually remarked, on looking from the window into the street, that his eye at last rested upon *one place* in the city which he recognized—a place which was made memorable as the scene of one of those tragedies which, in the early history of St Louis, were of too frequent occurrence, and which, at the time, created intense excitement. One of the most active and prominent citizens of St. Louis, some twenty-eight years ago, was shot down on the west side of Main street, between what is now the entrance of the "Jefferson House" and the "Papin House," and so little change has this locality undergone that it called up the occurrences of that day freshly to his memory. He had been absent from the city some twenty-five years, and it seemed difficult to him to realize the changes which had taken place in the intervening time. The allusion to by-gone incidents interested those who were present, among whom were some who had known him familiarly during his residence in St. Louis, and a long conversation ensued. They had much to say touching the past history of St. Louis—of its growth—of the rise and fall of its citizens, in wealth and prominence—of the changes which time and fashion have introduced into every thing, and of its extraordinary advance in population, commerce and riches. They spoke, too, of particular localities, and of whatever was remarkable in this connection and as the gentleman was known to have had some agency in removing from the river bank, the extraordinary *foot-prints*—impressed in the rock—which were even then the marvel and the cause of speculation to those who saw them, this matter was talked of and explained. Their position, and the time of removal, may be known to many of our older citizens, but not so to thousands of others, and hence something further may be interesting in relation to them.

On the river bank then—properly speaking, now, the wharf—near what was at that time extreme low water mark, was to be seen, in hard limestone rock, the *impression of two feet*, so perfect that art could add nothing to their faultless proportions. The location was, we think, somewhat below the present eastern extremity of Vine street. At that time, an abrupt ledge of rocks occupied the place now covered with warehouses, from Chesnut street north. Small room was requisite for the trade of the town, and little cause was there to fear that these foot-prints would receive injury from the passage of drays, or any other contrivance, over them. The road lay along, and under the ledge of rocks, and the foot-prints were so far to the east as to be untouched for years. For a considerable portion of every year, they were, of course, covered by the water, but the attrition—the constant working of the current and the sand—seemed to make no impression upon the smooth and beautiful slab of rock. This gentleman caused this stone to be quarried and removed to his place of business, in 1816 or 1817. It was taken out, as we learn from a private letter which we have since seen, in one piece, about eight feet long, three feet six inches wide, and one foot thick. The feet indicated the position of a man standing with his face up the river. On the face of this stone was a mark, which, the gentleman thinks, escaped the observation of many persons. "The individual who made these foot-prints stood facing, or looking up the shore, and while in that position, it appears as if he had reached forward, and, with a small stick, or with his finger, had made an irregular or oval mark near his toes. The impression of the oval mark was about the same depth, all around, as that of the foot-prints; and in laying off the stone for cutting out, I brought the inner side of the oval mark to about the centre of the stone, thereby preserving the whole entire." It is added, that those who were engaged in quarrying, had seen other foot-prints, and the prints of the hands of children, near them.

[illegible] What was then regarded [illegible] for some years. [illegible] money, were offered [illegible] Frederick [illegible] two dollars to quarry out the rock, and it was declined. It was sold to Frederick Rapp, of Harmony, Indiana, for $150. The stone was afterwards used, it is said, as a platform to a church in Harmony, but is now understood to be preserved in Dr. Owen's museum of objects of Natural History, at that place.

The existence of these remarkable impressions in the rock, is known to many. But, how were they formed? Were they the work of art? And if so, at what time, by what people, with what implements were they made? The race of red men, once the denizens of this vast territory, had not, so far as is known, the implements necessary to the execution of so faultless a piece of work, nor are they known to have exercised themselves in this way. If not done by them, how were such impressions made? If a petrifaction, would not the constant washing of the water and sand have obliterated the prints, even while undergoing that process of formation? These are questions upon which casuists may hang theories, as they have done upon the mounds, and the prairies, and the extraordinary geological formations of the Valley of the Mississippi—formations, confounding the wisdom of the wise, the speculations of the learned, and the traditions of the people as they have been handed down to us! In one thing, however, we think, our citizens will concur: This slab of rock, simple as it is, and mutilated as we hear it has been, ought to be preserved in St. Louis. It belongs to us as a memorial of our early history, and should, if possible, be restored to us.

Southern Opinion of the Message.—The Charleston Mercury says the only subjects of interest in the President's message are Oregon and the tariff. In respect to the former, it says the object of the President's recommendations is the possession of the whole of Oregon by the United States, and that if they be carried out, the result will be *war*. The Mercury trusts there is wisdom enough in Congress "to save the country from the desolation and demoralization of a long and bloody war—a war in which we are morally certain not to win the object for which it shall be waged," and is [illegible]

[illegible]

California.—The Baltimore Patriot publishes an extract of a letter from an American citizen in California. He says that the Californians have a great jealousy of the Mexicans, whose authority there, is barely nominal, and of the American settlers, especially those of them who come over the mountains. They think them very fierce and savage. The writer adds:

In the autumn, our people, like a [illegible] tide, are overflowing the country. Among them I can almost imagine myself in Indiana. Most of the people who first enter Oregon, eventually fall down into [illegible] [illegible]

With regard to the statement concerning the designs of Great Britain which this extract contains, our readers will not have forgotten the extract we published from the Mexican correspondence of the *London Times*, in which the writer asserted positively that *negotiations were then going on between the British and Mexican governments, for the cession of California to the former.*—[N Y Courier.

The American Almanac, for 1846.—We have received from S. W. Meech, Franklin Book Store, Main street, this valuable statistical work. This number, like the preceding ones, comes freighted with a large amount of statistics, condensed and presented in a convenient shape, and which are not to be met with in any other single publication. Besides the statistics, it contains much useful information in relation to the officers, salaries, &c., of the United States, and of each State, and many other items of valuable information, which nearly every man of business will find occasion to use during the year. To all this may be added the fact, that the Almanac is carefully calculated for the meridian of each State, and has a large amount of useful information in relation to the tides, &c., &c. It is a work which deserves the wide circulation it has attained.

Puff, Puff.—Oh! the luxury of a good cigar. If we were given to puffing, we would give a puff extraordinary to the cigar establishment of Mr F. Kinckstock, No. 81 Chesnut street. He has furnished us samples of varieties, a catalogue of which would about equal an auction sale of books. We do not know that we can better do justice to his present, than to give a list of a few of them. There is the La Silva Regalia, La [illegible] Celebral, India Regalia, Regalia Osceola, La India Millares, Upmann Seendau, Gonzales, Ugues, Principes, Small Plantation, [illegible] Aplastada, Regalia Aplastada, La India [illegible] and many more too tedious to mention. [illegible] 81 Chesnut street, and try for yourself.

Burglary and Larceny.—The last Weston [illegible] says: On the night of the 5th inst. the store of Major Hiram Rich, at Fort Leavenworth, was entered and a large amount of valuable goods were taken, consisting of silks, cloths, gold and silver pencils, &c., which goods, except the jewelry, have been recovered. The principal [illegible] necessary have been committed to jail, to await their trial. That there exists in this country, in the vicinity of the garrison, a gang of well organized whisky traders, thieves and receivers of stolen property, is now pretty well ascertained. Suspicion rests upon several, who, if they do not soon leave for Texas, may find our climate too hot for them—perhaps they will take the hint.

Steamboat Accident.—The steamboat Narragansett, on her passage on the 3d inst., from New York to Stonington, collapsed one of her flues while passing Hurlgate, and was towed back to the city, the passengers and baggage having been taken off by the *Cleopatra*, and carried to Norwich. The captain of the Narragansett was scalded in the face, but none of the passengers were injured.

From the Washington Union.

The Oregon Country.

Dr. Elijah White, who was appointed [illegible] sub-agent of Indian affairs in the Territory of Oregon [illegible]

LETTER I.

To the Editor of the Union.

SIR: The territory of Oregon, extending from the Rocky mountains to the Pacific ocean, a distance [illegible] thousand miles, and from 42 deg. to 54 deg. 40 min. [illegible]

[illegible]

WASHINGTON, December 13, 1845. ELIJAH WHITE.

The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Courier writes:

There were indications, in the Senate, during [illegible] of the committees that there is a want of harmony [illegible]

[illegible]

WEEKLY MISSOURI REPUBLICAN.

SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 27.

The Republican.

SAINT LOUIS:

THURSDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 25

Eastern Travel—The Terre Haute Route.—We learn that the travel on the Terre Haute route has increased so rapidly as to require the owners of the line to run it daily. The change commenced yesterday, and the daily line will be continued throughout the winter, so as to accommodate the traveling public. Daily communication is thus established on the route of the National Road to Baltimore, and no delay need be experienced. It will reduce the time occupied in performing the trip, and lessen the inconvenience which heretofore resulted from performing the western part of the mail service only three times a week. As communication by the way of Louisville and Cincinnati is interrupted by the suspension of navigation between those cities, we hope the Postmaster of this city may feel himself authorized to make up a daily eastern mail via Terre Haute. It is of essential importance to our business men, that mail communication with the east should be uninterrupted, and this offers the only alternative. There has been, for a month past, no certainty in the conveyance of the mail by the way of Louisville, nor is there any assurance of a better state of things for a month to come. It will require some little additional labor, but this, we feel assured, Mr WIMER will freely give, in order to ensure the regular transmission of mail matter.

It is stated in a letter to the editor of the Organ, from Mr CORBY, at Washington, that the Postmaster General has determined upon inviting proposals for the conveyance of the mail between Terre-Haute and St. Louis, daily, under the new lettings. An advertisement for proposals will soon be published, covering the whole western department, and the new contracts, when made, will go into effect on the first of May next. This is all very proper, although, from the hostility which the Postmaster General has all along manifested to any increase of mail facilities in the west, we fear that he has no serious intention of carrying it out. But we are entitled to, and the people should insist upon, and their Representatives in Congress should demand, *a daily mail upon this route.* It can be conveyed in less time—may be made free from the delays and interruptions which occur on the other route, and will be generally acceptable to our people. Nor should the establishment of this line cut us off from the advantages of a daily mail to Louisville and Cincinnati. The relations which we hold to those cities, and to the other towns on the Ohio river, and with the States of the south-west, justify us in asking for the continuance of the present daily line. The Postmaster General should not hesitate about establishing both routes, daily, and we hope to see the contractors authorized to carry it on the Terre Haute line, from this time forward.

Preparation for War.—A Washington correspondent of the New York Herald, not the best authority in the world on such matters, gives the following statements without any evidence of their authenticity. They may, however, be true, and the excitability manifested in the Senate, on Gen. CASS's resolutions, render the statements not improbable. What will England think if such a demonstration should be made in defence of our claim to Oregon? The correspondent says:

No sooner as the Senate shall have completed its standing committees, which will be about Monday next, Mr Benton, as chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, intends reporting a bill for the immediate organization and equipment of 200,000 volunteers. This movement the gallant Colonel thinks the crisis in our foreign relations, particularly those with England, imperatively calls for so as to be prepared at all points in time for any sudden hostile demonstration that she may make against us. England has been preparing herself for some time past for this condition of things, growing out, of course, of the firmness of the President and Cabinet on the Oregon negotiation. The British government, unlike all others, generally acts in such matters years in advance of the period when other nations would only think of beginning, and foreseeing that the time would arrive when an issue at arms would be made in regard to this business, she has taken time by the forelock, and is now prepared to assail us at any and every point on our seaboard and lake frontiers. General Cass has already called for information, from his place in the Senate, as to the military condition of the country, and its present capability to defend itself in case of an attack. Col. Benton, as the proper exponent of the land forces in that body, will in a few days throw the whole subject before the country, and recommend, perhaps, an appropriation of $10,000,000 to organize and equip this force.

Hemp.—The Secretary of the Navy, in his annual report, says: "The United States should produce all the hemp used in its navy. Enterprise, climate, and soil leave no doubt that it may be raised and prepared of the best quality, and at prices within the limit prescribed by law. To ensure that end, I gave the subject early and continued attention; and nothing but American hemp has been used in the Department. Finding, by short experience, that to insist on the inspection at Charleston, as heretofore practiced, would be injurious to the western planter, I directed that, while all who had made contracts at prices based upon inspection and delivery at Charleston should be held to fulfil their engagements, purchases should be made of three hundred tons, during the present fiscal year, to be delivered and finally inspected at Louisville and St. Louis.

It is stated in the New Orleans Courier as something more than rumor, that Mr. PARROTT, who has left Pensacola for Vera Cruz, carried with him Mr. Slidel's credentials as Minister Plenipotentiary, to be used in case the Mexican government was disposed to settle the Texas boundary question by negotiation. The N. O. Tropic remarks: "The rumors which we presented to our readers a few days since, respecting the boundary question, the indemnity and the acquisition of New California, appear from the tenor of this article to have good foundation. There is no doubt that Mexico is disposed to negotiate, as she has already opened the way to it, and we have entire confidence in the ability of Mr Slidell to conduct the negotiations with honor to himself and our government.

Representation.—The proposition submitted by Mr JONES, of Newton, and adopted by the Convention, is thus stated in the Jefferson Inquirer:

SEC. 2. The House of Representatives shall consist of members to be chosen every second year by the qualified electors of the several counties, apportioned in the following manner. The ratio of representation shall be ascertained by dividing the whole number of free white inhabitants of the State by a divisor to be determined by each apportioning session of the legislature, and which shall never exceed the number of one hundred; each county having three-fifths the ratio, shall be entitled to one member; each county having said ratio and a fraction over equal to two thirds, shall be entitled to two members; each county having three said ratios and a fraction over equal to two thirds, shall be entitled to three members; each county having four times said ratio shall be entitled to four members, and so on above that number, giving one additional member for each additional ratio; and when any county entitled to more than two representatives, shall have a town or city therein, with the full amount of said ratio, such town or city shall be entitled to a separate representation from the county: Provided, The residue of the county shall amount to the ratio; and in such case the town or city shall be divided into as many separate and equal districts as the number of members apportioned to such town or city, which division shall be made by the tribunal transacting county business in the county, as soon after each apportionment as is practicable, and shall not be changed until after the succeeding apportionment; each of which districts shall elect one member: Provided, however, that when any county having less than three fifths of said ratio, shall not be contiguous to any other county with less than three fifths thereof, such county shall nevertheless be entitled to one member; and in all other cases of small counties less than three-fifths, they shall be formed into districts containing two-thirds of said ratio, and shall be entitled to one member for the same.

The following proposition, submitted by Mr GREEN, was also adopted—and the two sections form the basis of the arrangement in future Legislatures:

SEC. 5. The General Assembly, at their first session after the adoption of this constitution shall cause an enumeration of the permanent white inhabitants of this State to be made, and at the first session after the enumeration, shall apportion the number of Representatives among the several counties as directed by the second section of this article, and every fourth year thereafter they shall cause a like enumeration to be made, and shall apportion the representatives among the several counties, according to the same section, except that two thirds the ratio shall be required instead of three fifths to entitle a county to one member.

Mr JONES' proposition speaks of "free white inhabitants," and Mr GREEN's of "permanent white inhabitants," phrases which may give rise to different interpretations in different counties, and should be amended so as to define the exact meaning of the framers. The language of both sections might be beneficially changed, so as to leave no room for misconstruction or evasion, and we hope it may be done before the constitution is enrolled.

The Houston Telegraph has an article on Texas Scrip, not calculated to raise the hopes of speculators in that delightful currency. "The people of Texas," says that paper, "are quite indifferent upon this subject, as very few of them own any large quantities of "Texas money." We call this decidedly cool. The fact stated, that nineteen-twentieths of the unredeemed Texas bonds and promissory notes are probably owned in the United States, and that the brokers of Philadelphia and Baltimore probably own two or three million of these notes, does not seem to help the matter in the editor's estimation. Hear him:

We have ever been opposed to repudiation in any form; but we cannot induce any person to expect that our government will ever redeem these notes at par. It has not the means, and it is not probable that it will have the means for many years. The only resource the holders of these bonds and notes has for their payment, is the public lands. The law allowing these lands to be applied to the redemption of the notes at the rate of 50 cts an acre, has been repealed, and they are only now received at the land-office in payment of fees, etc. It is possible that the United States Government will assume our public debt, after annexation, in exchange for our unappropriated public lands; and then it would be required to redeem these notes. It is probable that the speculators who have recently been engaged in purchasing Texas bonds and notes, look to an event of this kind for their redemption.

CONGRESS.

The proceedings of the Senate, on the 15th are of so much interest as to induce us to give, at some inconvenience to ourselves, two of the leading speeches in that body. They will be found below. At the termination of Mr Mangum's speech, Mr Allen followed in reply, and in the defence of the resolutions. Mr. Archer followed, remarking that he believed the chief object of the introduction of the resolutions and the debate had been to afford an opportunity of "making a splutter about patriotism," &c., advocated the postponement, but expressed his intention to vote. He also declared his approbation of the course of the President, in relation to the Oregon question. Mr Cass had the floor to reply.

Before the discussion had commenced, Mr Benton presented a memorial of the City Council of St. Louis, asking for an appropriation of $75,000 for the improvement of the harbor. It was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr B. further presented the petition of Elijah White, praying indemnity of property stolen from him and his attendants, by Pawnee Indians residing on the frontiers, and within the limits of the United States, while bearing communications from the local authorities of Oregon to the seat of the general government.

Also the petition of Elijah White, asking additional compensation for services as Indian agent, for the territories of the United States west of the Rocky Mountains, and to be reimbursed for expenses incurred as such agent; both of the above were referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

NATIONAL DEFENCE.

Mr Cass then called for the reading of the following resolutions, presented by him on the 9th instant:

Resolved, That the Committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to inquire into the condition of the navy of the United States, and into the quantity and condition of the naval supplies now on hand; and whether an increase of them is not necessary to the efficient operations of the navy, and to its preservation and augmentation; and, generally, into its capacity for defending our coast and our commerce, and for any service the exigencies of the country may probably require.

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to enquire into the condition of the national fortifications and their armaments, and whether other defensive works are necessary; and into the state of the means possessed by the government for the defence of the country.

Resolved, That the Committee on the Militia be instructed to inquire into the present condition of that great branch of the public service, and into the state of the militia laws; and that they be further instructed to report such changes in the existing system as will give more experience and efficiency to that arm of defence, and will place it in the best condition for protecting the country, should it be exposed to foreign invasion.

Mr Cass, in support of the resolutions, then rose and said:

Mr President: It is impossible to peruse the President's message, and to observe the progress of public opinion in England as this is indicated in the declarations of her statesmen in Parliament and in her daily journals, without being aware that a crisis is fast approaching in the intercourse between that country and ours, which demands the serious consideration, and may require the cordial co-operation of the whole American people. The President has told us that the negotiations respecting Oregon, if they have not reached a close, have, at any rate, reached a position almost equivalent to it. The claims of the respective nations are utterly irreconcilable, and a compromise, by a voluntary sacrifice of a portion of their pretensions by one party, or by both, or a submission of the whole matter in controversy to some foreign power, seems the only alternatives by which peace can be preserved.

Our government has already declined to submit our right to foreign arbitration. That is a process which, under equal circumstances, may well be adopted by independent nations to terminate disputes, which would otherwise seek the arbitrament of war. It preserves the honor of both parties, and ought to preserve the just interests of both. It substitutes reason for force, and is therefore suited to the advancing opinions of the age, and to the duties and feelings of Christian communities. But these equal circumstances do not exist in the present dispute with England. There are obvious considerations, into which I need not enter here, growing out of the relative situation of that country and of others, which those powers of Europe from whom an arbitrator would almost necessarily be selected, and out of the influence she possesses over their councils, and, I may add, growing out of the nature of our institutions, and the little favor these enjoy at present in the eastern continent, which may well have made the government hesitate to submit important interests at this particular juncture, to such a tribunal. It may well have thought it better to hold on to our right, and to hold on also to our remedy, rather than commit both to a royal arbitrator. War is a great calamity, and ought to be avoided by all proper means; but there are calamities greater than war, and among these is national dishonor.

I did not rise, sir, as will be seen, to discuss in whole or in part the question of our right to Oregon. That subject will come up in its own time. There may be some difference of opinion, as well in Congress as in the nation, respecting the territorial extent of that right; though I take this opportunity of expressing my entire and hearty concurrence in the claim as advanced by the President. But I am sure there is no great party, and I trust there are few individuals in this country, who are prepared, even in an extreme point of compromise, to accept the most liberal offer that England has yet made. Her pretensions, and ours, are so widely separated, that there seems no middle ground on which to meet. Our most moderate claim, and her most liberal offer, leaves the parties asunder by seven degrees of latitude, and by a large portion of the territory in question. What, then, is our condition? Can we recede? Can we stand still? or must we advance?

As to receding, it is neither to be discussed nor thought of. I refer to it, but to denounce it—a denunciation which will find a response in every American bosom. Nothing is ever gained by national pusillanimity. And the country which seeks to purchase temporary security by yielding to unjust pretensions, buys present ease at the expense of permanent honor and safety. It sows the wind to reap the whirlwind. I have said elsewhere, what I will repeat here, that it is better to fight for the first inch of national territory than for the last. It is better to defend the door sill than the hearth-stone—the porch, than the altar. National character is a richer treasure than gold or silver, and exercises a moral influence in the hour of danger, which, if not power itself, is its surest ally. Thus far, ours is untarnished, and let us all pull, however separated by party or by space, so to preserve it.

If we cannot recede, can we stand still? No, Mr President: in this, as in all other elements of national power and greatness, our duty and our destiny [illegible]

WEEKLY MISSOURI REPUBLICAN.

ONDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 29, 1845.

Will there be War?—This question is in every ly's mouth, and few are prepared to answer it. vernor CASS, Mr. SEVIER, and the *Union*, are ng in the belief that war with England is near hand; but, aside from these parties, this opin- is not so generally entertained. Mr ALLEN, he speech which we publish to-day, seems to desirous of seeking cause for war, and it may that he gives utterance to the feelings of the ecutive, but this we doubt "The government the United States," says he, "has placed it- , by the coercive circumstances of the case, ught about by English diplomacy, *in a posi- n from which it could not recede short of 54 40 min*." That is, according to Mr ALLEN, England were now to propose the terms of npromise offered by Mr. POLK, our government ld not accept them. War would then be in- able. But there is no good reason to suppose t it will take place This is the opinion of best informed men at Washington. It is said, pretty good authority, to be the opinion of Mr. CHANAN himself. Notice to terminate the nt occupancy of the country in dispute will, ubtless, be given. Protection will be afforded our citizens who want to go to Oregon. Forts l be established, and additional military forces l be provided for this purpose, extending as far the South-West Pass; and all this may be right- y done, without giving just cause of quarrel England. Further than this, the action of Con- ss will depend on the course of conduct which English government may think proper to opt.

New Orleans Mails.—Col CONRAD, the local nt of the mail department in this city, has suc- ded in making an arrangement, by which ls are received from, and forwarded to, New eans three times a week. Our dates by the mail are of the 15th, not so late, certainly, if brought by steamboat direct, but, never- less, very acceptable to our business men The l is carried by land to Cairo, from whence it orwarded in steamboats, and is received in the ne way. This arrangement will continue du- g the interruption of navigation by the ice, and [illegible] great convenience to our merchants.

A fire occurred yesterday evening, about seven lock, in a frame house, occupied as a grocery re, on the corner of Seventh and Morgan streets, ich destroyed the roof and a portion of the lding. The prompt attendance of the firemen, wever, prevented it from spreading further, and on extinguished it.

Foreign News.—The steamer *Acadia*, with for- n news to the 4th inst., was expected at Boston the 17th. But New York papers of the 18th do contain the news. It may be two or three s, now, before her arrival is announced.

The Weather.—There is at last a fair prospect a change in the weather. A south wind pre- ed on Saturday and yesterday, and last night was thawing rather than freezing. But it will a week of sunshine, if unaccompanied by , to move the ice in the river, so fast and solid it become. A rise of several feet is almost olutely necessary to produce this result. f Louisville, on Thursday last, the river was ol floating ice.

Eastern Mail.—We have ceased looking for ers or letters by the regular eastern mail by way of Louisville. Now and then a few pa- reach us, but not until their contents have n anticipated by papers per the Terre Haute l. Navigation is suspended between Louis- and Cincinnati.

Latest from Mexico.—Advices from Mexico to 26th, and Vera Cruz to the 30th Nov., have n received at New Orleans. These advices e received by the British steamer Tweed at a Cruz, and thence found their way to New ans.

r SLIDELL, American Minister to Mexico, ed from the U. S. Ship St. Mary's, on the

[illegible]

Correspondence of the Missouri Republican.

Proceedings of the State Convention.

JEFFERSON CITY, Dec. [illegible]

e Convention was engaged on the resolutions propos- make the Circuit Court Judges elective for short

[illegible]

CHRISTMAS MORNING, Dec 25th.

[illegible]

JEFFERSON CITY, December [illegible]

[illegible]

TWENTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

In the Senate, on the 16th, some of a very important character, preceded the con- sideration of Mr CASS' resolutions looking to the adoption of a system of defen[ce]...

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

[illegible]

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, has appointed Dr JOHN TAGART, of Jefferson county, Missouri, his attorney, in fact, to transact all his business, during his absence from the State.

General JAMES his ✕ HUNT. mark

St Louis December 22d, 1845

WISTAR'S BALSAM of WILD CHERRY. THE GREAT REMEDY FOR DISEASES OF THE LUNGS AND BREAST.

50,000 DEATHS BY CONSUMPTION ... perhaps be a small estimate for the ravages of this dreadful disease in a single year—then add the fearful catalogue of those cut off by Inflammation of the Lungs, Hemorrhage, Asthma, Influenza, Coughs, Bronchitis, and other diseases of the *Lungs* and *Liver* and the list would present an appalling proof of the fatality of these two diseases. But it is important to know that nearly all of this dread waste of human life might have been prevented by a timely use of *Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry*, the greatest remedy ever discovered by man for all diseases of the Pulmonary Organs, produced by cold and changeable climates. ...

More Proof Added.

POUGHKEEPSIE (N. Y.) Sept. 18, 1845.

[illegible]

The Republican.

Died in Jail—The Columbia (Boone county) Statesman, of the 8th, says: On Sunday evening last, Mr. Dorris, the Sheriff, of Cherokee county, Texas, arrived in this place, and on Monday morning, under Habeas, was ordered here recently convicted in two years confinement in the State penitentiary, for horse stealing, by the Cherokee county Court. After learning he'd taken a lengthy supper he was taken to the jail and in the place, he died in prison until morning. During the night, he died, and, according to the verdict of the Inquest, of an apoplectic fit. Dorris was about forty-five years of age, and has left a family, a wife and eight children.

Arrest of Turrill.—Albert G. Turrill, who is charged with forging Wells's Bankers' Bonds, is about 30 years of age, and although he has been for years a resident of New York, he was born and has been married in Connecticut. He is a son of Rev. Samuel Turrill, formerly rector of St. Peter's church in New Orleans, and now of Mrs. Dennis. Chief Hays promptly started for the Bahama Islands, where they first knew an eight, when, on the 22nd inst., he found him in the act of leaving the city in a shipper on the steamer and under the name of Mr. Wm. Dennis. He afterwards, however, admitted his identity, and that he had been for many years back he had been a resident of Nassau. He was also recognized by several citizens who knew him from his infancy, and was committed to prison. He owns the property of the Governor of Massachusetts. While coming up the river, he made several confidential statements to his party confined. The Penguins of the 5th, says:

Turrill has since his arrest in this city made a full confession of his crimes, and has given up all the property he possessed, or which could be traced to him. He is in his cell in the Tombs, and will be kept there until the Grand Jury meets, when he will be indicted, and will undoubtedly be tried at once, as the case is a very plain one. He will be defended by Mr. Graham, who has been retained.

The Bridgeport Fire.—The property destroyed or rendered worthless is over $100,000 more than we estimate in the amount of $40,000, as stated in the N. Y. Tribune on the 20th inst. The following is Coulter's loss $25,000, Howard $10,000, Elias Oberfield $15,000, Sanderson $7,000, Hall & Sweeney, Howard $5,000, Hartford $5,000, Jefferson Hall $2,000. Many of the above gentlemen had to have rendered the most valuable assistance when surrounded by them; and although many poor families and individuals lose all their furniture, and are reduced to a state of destitution that surrounds them in the deepest gloom, we are relieved, the aggregate loss to the citizens of Bridgeport will, it is believed, be light, owing to the insurance Companies. The following companies omitted in our last: Office of Phoenix, Edwards, Fell Market; J. L. Palmer, Sailor Boarding House; A. A. Mills, Temperance Hotel; George A. Forbes, Clothing store; John W. Whiting, Grocery; Barnum's Hotel, &c.

Beardly Counting House Calendar.—We received this neat and useful article, on Saturday, in the form of a calendar for 1850, an address-book, for use or of any number of fine large sheets of paper. The latter no doubt it will be found in the counting room of every business man, after the first day of January.

The opening of Lectures before the Apprentices' Library Association will be resumed This Evening, by a lecture from Dr. T. J. Mackie, at Concert Hall. It will known to the citizens of St. Louis that Dr. Mackie ordained Lectures, and we doubt not that all who are interested in it will attend.

Coincidence Indeed.—Wm. D. Coincidence, of Berlin, has recently received a letter, sometimes before, enclosing one hundred dollars, which the unconscious writer says is owing to the executors of Mr. C.'s father, sixteen years ago. The letter is postmarked at the city of Washington.

Death of Commodore Elliott.—The Philadelphia papers announce the death of Commodore Jesse D. Elliott, of the United States Navy, who died at his residence in that city, on the 31st inst., in the sixty-third year of his age. He had been afflicted with a dropsical affection for a few months previous to his decease.

Rufus H. Gilbert has been elected, by Congress from the Nashville (Tenn.) District, successor of Gen. Jackson, who resigned his seat, Lovelace. Mr. King was able men, and a sound Whig.

Ferguson, of Essex Billy Smith,* sometimes more elegantly termed "Superlative Billy Smith," was, since Wilson Smith—has been elected by the Legislature Governor of Virginia. The House rejoices which quarrels has some view was by the testimony of his "noble eloquence" and a real confusion, a few years since.

One of the prettiest compositions in the subject of Messrs. Grant & Lee, successors Express, over Rochester, New York, a number and words has been issued as Philadelphia.

Exports.—The report of various goods taken from the port of New York during the month of June and ended. Total for the last month are $2,000,000 against 4,000 same time last year. The foreign shipments have increased $1,000,000 and the domestic decreased 750,000. The largest exports on November 1, to Philadelphia 3,200 bales, Baltimore 1,500, New York 1,250, Mobile 950, Port Gibson 650, Charleston 350, and New Orleans 400. The exports of cot on November were 1,500 bales, for six months 1,000 bales.

Sugar House and Sugar Items.—The sugar house and steam cane has been burned to the ground on the plantation of Messrs. Hunter & Ogden, Cote Blanche Island, in the parish of St. Mary, Louisiana, were destroyed by fire on the night of the 25th ult. Partly insured.

A Washington correspondent of the N. York Commercial, says that a proposition will soon be made in Congress to erect a monument to the memory of Washington in Mt. Street, and thence across the Potomac to the Virginia shore, and to be called the Pacific Bridge.

Deaths from Freezing.—Three were three deaths in the vicinity of Cumberland, Maryland, on the night of the 24th ult., by freezing.

Mr Charles Bonaparte is appointed upon the Committee for the Relief of Poland, from the Fifth Ward, between Ninth and Eleventh streets, in place of Mr. J. P. Davis, resigned.

The New York Herald, of the 24th, says there has been a pro—Secession in the Democratic party of that city. "The general election returns and the leading mission of the night, and the fingerboards walk there who have done all the dirty work, and the latter present a fair face to come out with an expose of the political machinations and intrigues of the Locofocs, and to get to go on their own hook, either of party name. That expose will be an interesting night in the affair, and will be a very interesting chapter in the mystery of Locofocism."

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Sorrow Matters.—A very interesting, if not pleasant, case is now before the Supreme Court of this State, on appeal from the Circuit Court of Jefferson county, involving the question whether a man can be compelled to pay for a negro who has run away before the sale of the negro to the purchaser. The facts are these: Some time last winter a negro man belonging to Mr. Hall, of Jefferson county, ran away, and was not heard of by his master for some time. Subsequently, however, he was found in the possession of Mr. Sorrow, who had purchased him at a public sale, and refused to give him up to his master. Hall brought suit against Sorrow for the value of the negro, and recovered a judgment in the Circuit Court. Sorrow appealed to the Supreme Court, and the case was argued by Mr. Bay for the appellant, and Mr. Bowman for the appellee. The Court reversed the judgment of the Circuit Court, and decided that the purchaser of a runaway negro, at a public sale, is not liable for the value of the negro to the owner, if the negro is afterwards recovered by the owner. The Court held that the purchaser of a runaway negro, at a public sale, is not liable for the value of the negro to the owner, if the negro is afterwards recovered by the owner. The Court held that the purchaser of a runaway negro, at a public sale, is not liable for the value of the negro to the owner, if the negro is afterwards recovered by the owner.

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Marriages.

Married, on Monday morning, September 23d, by the Rev. Mr. Hall, Mr. Wm. Hall, of Jefferson county, Missouri, to Miss Mary Ann Hall, of Jefferson county, Missouri.

Married, on Thursday evening, 26th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Hall, Mr. Wm. Hall, of Jefferson county, Missouri, to Miss Mary Ann Hall, of Jefferson county, Missouri.

Deaths.

Died, yesterday morning, Mrs. Mary Ann Hall, wife of Mr. Wm. Hall, of Jefferson county, Missouri, aged 30 years.

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COMMERCIAL.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 30, 1849.

The receipts of Flour during the week ending this evening, have been 1,000 bbls. Sales of 1,000 bbls at $3 50 for Common Brands, and $3 75 for Extra Brands.

Corn—The receipts have been 1,000 bushels. Sales of 1,000 bushels at 30 cents.

Oats—The receipts have been 1,000 bushels. Sales of 1,000 bushels at 20 cents.

Whiskey—The receipts have been 1,000 bbls. Sales of 1,000 bbls at 20 cents.

Pork—The receipts have been 1,000 bbls. Sales of 1,000 bbls at $10 00.

Lard—The receipts have been 1,000 bbls. Sales of 1,000 bbls at 10 cents.

Bacon—The receipts have been 1,000 bbls. Sales of 1,000 bbls at 10 cents.

Coffee—The receipts have been 1,000 bbls. Sales of 1,000 bbls at 10 cents.

Sugar—The receipts have been 1,000 bbls. Sales of 1,000 bbls at 10 cents.

Molasses—The receipts have been 1,000 bbls. Sales of 1,000 bbls at 10 cents.

Tobacco—The receipts have been 1,000 bbls. Sales of 1,000 bbls at 10 cents.

Cotton—The receipts have been 1,000 bbls. Sales of 1,000 bbls at 10 cents.

Wool—The receipts have been 1,000 bbls. Sales of 1,000 bbls at 10 cents.

Hides—The receipts have been 1,000 bbls. Sales of 1,000 bbls at 10 cents.

Leather—The receipts have been 1,000 bbls. Sales of 1,000 bbls at 10 cents.

Iron—The receipts have been 1,000 bbls. Sales of 1,000 bbls at 10 cents.

Steel—The receipts have been 1,000 bbls. Sales of 1,000 bbls at 10 cents.

Copper—The receipts have been 1,000 bbls. Sales of 1,000 bbls at 10 cents.

Lead—The receipts have been 1,000 bbls. Sales of 1,000 bbls at 10 cents.

Zinc—The receipts have been 1,000 bbls. Sales of 1,000 bbls at 10 cents.

Tin—The receipts have been 1,000 bbls. Sales of 1,000 bbls at 10 cents.

Silver—The receipts have been 1,000 bbls. Sales of 1,000 bbls at 10 cents.

Gold—The receipts have been 1,000 bbls. Sales of 1,000 bbls at 10 cents.

Platinum—The receipts have been 1,000 bbls. Sales of 1,000 bbls at 10 cents.

Mercury—The receipts have been 1,000 bbls. Sales of 1,000 bbls at 10 cents.

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Caesium—The receipts have been 1,000 bbls. Sales of 1,000 bbls at 10 cents.

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DEPOT 182 STRAND
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LIFE

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SUGAR COATED
HOLLOWAY'S
INDIAN VEGE PILLS

TO THE FARMERS OF MISSOURI AND